



## The incidence of norovirus-associated gastroenteritis outbreaks in Victoria, Australia (2002-2007) and their relationship with rainfall

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### Abstract:

The relationship between the incidence of norovirus-associated gastroenteritis outbreaks (NAGOs) in Victoria, Australia for the period 2002-2007 and rainfall was examined. Statistical analysis involving the correlation between time series indicated that there was a statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) correlation between monthly NAGO incidence and average monthly rainfall. There was a lag of an average of about three months between peak average rainfall and a NAGO epidemic. The findings thus indicate rainfall can influence NAGO incidence. In an era where there is concern about the potential effects of global warming on weather patterns, it should be borne in mind that future changes in NAGO incidence may reflect altered world weather patterns.

**Source:** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2922728>

### Resource Description

#### Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Food/Water Quality

**Food/Water Quality:** Pathogen

#### Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

#### Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

**Non-United States:** Australasia

#### Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

# Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

Infectious Disease

**Infectious Disease:** Foodborne/Waterborne Disease

**Foodborne/Waterborne Disease:** Norovirus

**Resource Type:** 

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

**Timescale:** 

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified